1. A well service composition, comprising:

a fracturing fluid; and

a gas hydrate controller,

wherein the gas hydrate controller is in an amount effective to control the formation of gas hydrates.

2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the fracturing fluid comprises:

an aqueous fluid;

a water-soluble polymer; and

a cross-linking agent capable of increasing the viscosity of the fracturing fluid by crosslinking the polymer in the aqueous fluid.

3. The composition of claim 1, wherein the fracturing fluid comprises:

an aqueous fluid;

a guar polymer or a derivative thereof, the polymer dispersible or hydratable in the aqueous fluid; and

a borate cross-linking agent.

4. The composition of claim 2, wherein the aqueous fluid is mixed with the polymer on a ratio of about 20 pounds or less of the polymer for 1,000 gallons of the aqueous fluid.

5. The composition of claim 2, wherein the aqueous fluid is mixed with the polymer on a ratio of about 15 pounds or less of the polymer for 1,000 gallons of the aqueous fluid.

6. The composition of claim 2, wherein the aqueous fluid is mixed with the polymer on a ratio of about 20 pounds or more of the polymer for 1,000 gallons of the aqueous fluid.

7. The composition of claim 2, wherein the aqueous fluid is mixed with the polymer on a ratio of about 40 pounds to about 60 pounds of the polymer for 1,000 gallons of the aqueous fluid.

8. The composition of claim 2, wherein the polymer is a polysaccharide.

9. The composition of claim 2, wherein the polymer is guar, carboxymethyl guar, carboxyethyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar, hydroxyethyl guar, carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar, salts thereof, or mixtures thereof.

10. The composition of claim 3, wherein the polymer is guar, carboxymethyl guar, carboxyethyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar, hydroxyethyl guar, carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar, salts thereof, or mixtures thereof.

11. The composition of claim 2, wherein the cross-linking agent is boric acid, organoborate, boric oxide, alkali metal borate, alkaline earth metal borate, or a mixture thereof.

12. The composition of claim 1, wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises a proppant.

13. The composition of claim 1, wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises a breaking agent.

14. The composition of claim 1, wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises a clay stabilizer.

15. The composition of claim 14, wherein the clay stabilizer is KCl or a quarternary ammonium salt.

16. The composition of claim 1, wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises a pH buffering agent

17. The composition of claim 1, wherein the fracturing fluid has a pH in the range of about 3.2 to about 11.0.

18. The composition of claim 1, wherein the fracturing fluid has a pH in the range of about 9.8 to about 10.5.

19. The composition of claim 1, wherein the gas hydrate controller is a polyglycolpolyamine.

20. The composition of claim 19, wherein the gas hydrate controller further comprises a second polymer capable of controlling or minimizing the formation of gas hydrates.

21. The composition of claim 20, wherein the second polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N, N-dialkylamineoethylmethacrylates or a mixture thereof.

22. The composition of claim 20, wherein the second polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-vinyl-N-alkyl amides or a mixture thereof.

23. The composition of claim 20, wherein the second polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-vinyl lactams or a mixture thereof.

24. The composition of claim 20, wherein the second polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-methyl-N-vinylacetamide /lactams or a mixture thereof.

25. The composition of claim 20, wherein the second polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-acyl substituted polyalkeneimines or a mixture thereof.

26. The composition of claim 19, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine is a polycondensation product of a reaction between a polyoxyalkylene glycol and a polyamine.

27. The composition of claim 19, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine has the structure:

$$R_7R'NCHR''CH_2\ (OCH_2CHR'')_nN(R')_2$$

wherein R_7 is H, CH_3, or $-[R'NCHR''CH_2(OCH_2CHR'')_nNR']_m-R'$;

wherein R′ is H or CH_3;

wherein R″ is H or CH_3;

wherein n is 1 to 99; and

wherein m is 0 to 99.

28. The composition of claim 1, wherein the gas hydrate controller is from about 0.01 to about 5% by weight of the water in the composition.

29. The composition of claim 1, wherein the gas hydrate controller is from about 0.05 to about 1% by weight of the water in the composition.

30. The composition of claim 1, wherein the gas hydrate controller is from about 0.03 to about 0.75% by weight of the water present in the composition.

31. A method of fracturing a subterranean formation comprising:

obtaining a well service composition comprising a fracturing fluid and a gas hydrate controller, said gas hydrate controller being present in said composition in an amount effective to control the formation of gas hydrates;

injecting the well service composition into a borehole to contact at least a portion of the formation by the fracturing fluid under a sufficient pressure to fracture the formation.

32. A method of servicing a subterranean formation comprising:

injecting a gas hydrate controller comprising a polyglycolpolyamine into a borehole that has been treated with a fracturing fluid.

33. The method of claim 32, wherein the gas hydrate controller further comprises a polymer capable of controlling or minimizing the formation of gas hydrates.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N, N-dialkylamineoethylmethacrylates or a mixture thereof.

35. The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-vinyl-N-alkyl amides or a mixture thereof.

36. The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-vinyl lactams or a mixture thereof.

37. The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-methyl-N-vinylacetamide /lactams or a mixture thereof.

38. The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-acyl substituted polyalkeneimines or a mixture thereof.

39. The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or a copolymer of N,N-dialkylaminoethylmethacrylates, N-vinyl-N-alkyl amides, and N-vinyl lactams, N-methyl-N-vinylacetamide /lactam copolymer, an N-acyl substituted polyalkeneimines or a mixture thereof.

40. The method of claim 32, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine is a polycondensation product of a reaction between a polyoxyalkylene glycol and a polyamine, or a mixture thereof.

41. The method of claim 32, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine has the structure:

$$R_7R'NCHR''CH_2\ (OCH_2CHR'')_nN(R')$$

wherein R_7 is H, CH_3, or $-[R'NCHR''CH_2(OCH_2CHR'')_nNR']_m-R'$;

wherein R′ is H or CH_3;

wherein R″ is H or CH_3;

wherein n is 1 to 99; and

wherein m is 0 to 99.

42. The method of claim 32, wherein the gas hydrate controller is from about 0.01 to about 5% by weight of the water in the composition.

43. The method of claim 32, wherein the gas hydrate controller is from about 0.05 to about 1% by weight of the water in the composition.

44. The method of claim 32, wherein the gas hydrate controller is from about 0.03 to about 0.75% by weight of the water present in the composition.